



Milestones in the fight to Stop TB

The Diagnosis & Treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) - History at a Glance The Role of BD in the Global Fight against TB

2008

BD, in a public-private partnership with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), continues working to improve overall laboratory systems and services in African countries severely affected by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

2007

In response to World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations for the use of liquid culture systems for TB diagnosis, BD and the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND) announced a pricing agreement to make BD MGIT™ (Mycobacteria Growth Indicator Tube) liquid culture testing available to 39 high-burden, low-income countries. BD responds to threat of XDR-TB with expanded support of FIND, including a grant toward strengthening laboratory capabilities worldwide.

2006

BD is named an Organizational Partner of the global Stop TB Partnership, the official sponsors of World TB Day.

www.stoptb.org

BD formed the "TB Core Team," focused on discovering new technologies to improve TB diagnostics. In September 2006, the WHO issued an alert about the threat of XDR-TB and called for the strengthening of TB control worldwide as a strategic and necessary response.

2004

On December 15, 2004, BD and FIND announced their international collaboration aimed at improving rapid diagnosis of pulmonary TB in HIV-infected patients in developing countries. This

agreement provided a blueprint for modern TB technology, such as the BD MGIT™ system, to be made more widely available globally in an effort to help reduce TB deaths and decrease transmission rates in high-risk areas.

2003

BD launched its global "Trusted Partners" Communications Campaign to bring attention to urgent global healthcare needs as well as to the Company's commitment to "Helping all people live healthy lives" throughout the world through its partnerships with organizations such as FIND, March of Dimes, UNICEF and the American Red Cross.

1998

BD introduced the automated BD BACTEC™ MGIT™ 960 Mycobacteria Culture System, which features an unprecedented 960-tube capacity for processing up to 8,000 specimens per year.

1993

The WHO declared TB a global emergency, the first such declaration by the organization.⁴

1982

A century after Dr. Koch announced the discovery of the TB bacillus, the WHO and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD) sponsored the first World TB Day to educate the public about TB and its global impact.³

1980

BD introduced the first automated system for mycobacteria testing, the BD BACTEC™ 460TB System.²

1955

BD entered the microbiology field. The acquisition of Baltimore Biological Laboratory provided a crucial impetus for BD to lead two fundamental changes in healthcare: the conversion to sterile disposables and the emergence of diagnostic medicine.³

1946-1963:

In the years following Selman A. Waksman's development of Streptomycin, an antibiotic to treat TB, more therapies were discovered to treat TB: para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS), p-aminosalicylic acid, isoniazid (INH), pyrazinamide, cycloserine, ethambutol and rifampicin. With the onset of antibiotic resistance, multiple drug therapy has been used to treat TB.¹

1944

Shortly after Waksman's development of Streptomycin, the antibiotic was administered to a live human being for the first time on November 20, 1944. The progression of the disease was halted, the bacteria were later absent from the sputum and the patient fully recovered.¹

1890

Carlo Forlanini, an Italian physician, created the first TB therapy by injecting air into the chest of a TB patient. He is given credit for the discovery of artificial pneumothorax as a practical procedure.¹

1882

Dr. Robert Koch isolated *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the microorganism responsible for TB.¹



Helping all people
live healthy lives

¹ The History of Tuberculosis. Available at: <http://www.arches.uga.edu/~efletch/history.htm>

² Becton, Dickinson and Company. BD History. Available at: <http://www.bd.com/aboutbd>

³ Stop TB Partnership. History of World TB Day. Available at: http://www.stoptb.org/events/world_tb_day/2002/PPT_Presentation/sld002.htm

⁴ World Health Organization. Tuberculosis. Available at: <http://www.who.int/tdr/diseases/tb/files/tb-poster.pdf#search=>

¹ The World Health Organization declared TB a global health emergency in 1993'

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